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(Item 142)

From: Ambassador NOMURA Foreign Minister TOGO

Despatched: AM 23 November 1941, WASHINGTON Received: PM 23 November 1941, Foreign Ministry Machine cipher #1159 (Most Secret; Ambassador Code)

On the 22nd, I, together with Ambassader KUNUSU, had a meeting with Secretary of State, HULL (BALLANTINE attended). The resume was as follows:

The Secretary conferred with the Ambassador and Ministers of Britain, Australia and the Netherlands on the 22nd, (according to the press reports, about two and a half hours) and he asked for their opinions on the Japanese proposals. They all said that if Japan has firm intention for carrying out a peaceful policy, they would naturally welcome it and they would be glad to cooperate in resuming normal trade relations. However, they said, Japan is expressing her peaceful intention even to the extent of dispatching a special envoy while on the other side, the speech of the politician and the commentary of the press of Japan seen to be unring in a completely opeosite direction, and so, there are some greatly incomprehensible points in Japan's real intentions. Furthermore, they pointed out that the amount of Japanese petroleum imports up to the execution of the freezing order took a very sudden upward swing and that it wasn't to be used solely for peaceful undertakings but was being stored away by the navy. Moreover, there was an opinion that it would be best to lift the embarge in slow degr es. However, he said, as it is expected that all the concerned ambassadors and ministers will seek their home government's instruction and will receive replies by Monday, he will make a reply again one way or the other at that time. (PART II) Then he expressed much concern over the recent trend of public epinion in Japan. He emphasized that the clarification of peaceful intention by the Japanese Government would be very important for making the American public opinion accept compromise with Japan. (BALLANTINE said that the convoyance abroad of sincerity of the Japanese Government heads toward the Japanese themselves would be more effective than the propaganda for foreign consumption sent through foreign press correspondents and others.) He even went on to say that, to speak the truth, was it not the duty of every politician to strive for peace up to the very day before war is unavoidable? He said that the president and he made the policy of peace clear five times and so it is desired that a response be made at least once. Then we asked,

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leaving British, Australian, and Dutch opinion aside for the time being, what the intention of America herself was regarding our proposal. To this, recognizing that an item by item reply was seemingly our demand, he showed a perplexed look and avoided to answer. In short, he said, the desire of AMERICA, BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, etc., is to dissolve the pressing situation in the South Pacific area and they are cagerly desiring that the forces kept in check in the same area may be transferred for action in other parts. (PART III) And he said, from the viewpoint they, unfortunately, cannot recognize that our proposal is sufficient. I pointed out that our troop concentrations in the northern part of FRENCH INDO-CHINA were simed at cutting CHUNGKING's lifeline, therefore, they were for the most part directed toward YUNNAN and were not intended to menace the South Pacific area. Then KURUSU said that the acceptance of our proposal would naturally lead to the conditions desired not only by AMERICA but by the other nations as well. To this, he /HULL/ replied, what these countries desired lay in the quick turn-about in the situation and with regard to resumption of normal trade relations, a gradual advance is desirable for the time being, but when JAPAN's peaceful intention becomes clear, a rapid change will be seen in a few days. He further replied that with regard to stepping aid to CHIANG, they cannot be a fair mediator if they make such a promise to JAPAN, considering the case when AMERICA acts as an intermediary. (PART IV) Furthermore, if they stop the aid with the opening of the negotiations, even though they made such a promise, its value will not be so high. In view of the fact that in any event, the so-called aid to CHIANG KAI-SHEK is not as great as it is propagandized, he replied he cannot accent the insertion of the above items considering the substance of Japanese proposals which intends to improve the pressing situation by the solution of immediate problems and to reach fundamental solution by going further on.

Furthermore, he replied that the time was not yet ripe for the president's mediation at present. I believe that on Menday, AMERICA will submit some sort of a counter proposal, but as I discerned that she would seek out participation in some kind of a proposal which aims to maintain peace on the Pacific and premote trade, I hastened to suggest that it is necessary to make the present problem on hand the agreement between AMERICA and JAPAN, and take the formality of making the other nations participate in this, and KURUSU stated that if it was intended that the above be a sort of a group organization and if it was an arrangement such as to vote us down by majority of voters, we would mt accept such a proposal. (End)

昭和十六年十一月十三日二年華春寒 (城) 十一月中三日冬天本省着

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野村大使

大臣一言 K Ton K

東鄉外務大臣

S# 11年七號

至米科化局景 中三日本使来杨大使、共三八山元務是一百(八子) 引席)一會談要領在一通

長官、光、北二日英、漢、菌、大公使、管見(新闻歌,依人 問一時四半一次不提案一件一是見了本人久心处何しそ日本一 平行的政策原作一意图德国少化于一个心次第十八八 分清聚旦公所三子通商员原一衛院員事一年 在三十三二十四本·特侯是派三十平和的是区图 ラ表明ラグ·アル一千日本政治家,言論及新南論等、全 ラニトなけ、方回三走りオルナニ見会でうと日本、夏季度直 来可解十日其下八三人及凍傷令寒我二至口上,日本一石地 一鄰八量力急張廣了以下教指了重云来了平松的甚因 がニーを使用セラルルモーニ非スミテ海宮ーを発育するかっています - 指指「り且」、バーゴー」解除、徐々、ショ行「コト、下飲 學一意見了りりしか関係大公使、何しそ本品政行三里籍 日曜日送三回訓り得いこと、ナリオルラ以子其上三下東三成とう

PURL: http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/ad386f/

そ呼優やうしかキモ・ナリト述へかり。 後及目かか五回平松政策、関明スと対きセメラ一回言松う攻完スルコトコリ政治家、道十ラスヤトと祖、言と大統列と大京所解己ムラ得サル場合三於テスラが日追平の日追平の音子対日全結を衣服やららに上一関い、置雪ナルコトラカは事前、明(河と)カイ、陳一神の一次を、京山の一日本の歌一神の一下はの一日本の前間に見しめた、宮にう表明と日本政府、平松の音区官にい、集日各スラト述へ「日本三於トル言論最近、例向

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Item 151

Supervised by: Chief of the America Bureau YAMAMOTO

Person in Charge: Chief of the First Sect. of the America Bureau.

Drafted on November 24, 1941

Cable No. 44502

Despatched: 8:10 P.M. November 24, 1941

Sent to Ambassador NOMURA in the U.S.A.

Sent by Foreign Minister TOGO

Subject: Negotiations between Japan and the U.S.A.

(Conference with Ambassador GREW.)

By Code: No. 822 (Ambassador's Code)

Re: My former telegram 821 A.

I asked the American Ambassador in Tokyo to call on me on the 23rd and explained to him according to the purport of my former telegram mentioned above. I stated at that time that the removal of the Japanese troops from the southern part of French Indo-China to the northern part is of great military significance, that our advance into the northern part of French Indo-China was originally undertaken in connection with the settlement of the China Incident, and the details of how America and Britain have frozen our capital upon our advance into southern French Indo-China. Further I related that it is now absolutely impossible to withdraw the troops entirely; that it is not only the natural, but also the only and best way for the settlement of the Chinese problem that we domand that U.S.A. not interfere with our efforts for peace, on the occasion that the American President as a mediator in connection with the Chinese problem has CHANC Kai Shek propose peace to Japan and Japan enters upon negotiation in acceptance of the proposal; that it is also absolutely impossible, from the point of Japanese national feeling to settle the negotiation between Japan and U.S.A. before this point is clarified, and that we cannot understand why the U.S.A. does not agree to this point. I added that in our new proposal I have made the utnest effort to simplify the situation and to reduce the

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desired terms of the Japanese side in order to cooperate with the U.S.A. in her peace policy and we intend to advance the Japanese policy more and nore peacefully according to the above purport after conclusion of these negotiations. The Ambassader teak his leave saying that he would immediately cable the above to his home government.

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りが療信課長尾山 変度点	
〇川海垂水和如高奏 在本 班面米和阿泽一課長 信 留事十年二月三四日十月四日 應信課長 第四 發電点	
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11)大人 數國 別	一號(龍長江子)
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は、ミナスなのは、日本までは一十ちてりたび、よく	
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一张語之下に理解了難之日子迎八成十一种提為	

Dac 1530 in

降去とりた人人人、田、連八日、本衛政府、電報、ヘントラ的、進八百十首衛、十一種を引入所がと置するか、後之、三十十四十二日本、政策、益、之、王和、三八八十四日、三日本、政策、益、之、王和、八月八十四日、八日明、三十切、入八百八三八本文、十四日、八日本田、不管保頂、前前、八月也、本人臣上、三八米國、平和政策、協補、八月也、

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Item 152

Supervised by: Chief of the America Bureau YAMAMOTO

Person in charge: Chief of the First Sect. of the America Bureau

Drafted on November 24, 1941

Cable No. 44503

Despatched 8:15 p.m. November 24, 1941

Sent to Ambassador NOMURA

Sent from Foreign Minister TOGO

By Code: No. 823 (Ambassador's code)

To both Ambassadors

The date of my former telegram No. 812 is in Tokyo-time.

By Way of Precaution.

1 Doc 1532-00) to Bourse 帝信察長衛到 北地 部,6年11月24日後8時15条 既 夜東鄉大臣 村大使 427 44503 京京公 30 明光斑 ENG. (FEE) 第八二三號(熊長在至) 12 图 王俊( 往軍第八一一年一一期日八東京時間十二 一般心